會見有兩目乾澀，視物昏花，失眠煩躁，頭面烘熱，脈弦細數等證。腎爲肝之母，此時應採取補腎水以養肝木的方法，選用“六味地黃丸”、“杞菊地黃丸”進行治療。這就是“虛者補其母”的方法，又稱“滋水涵木”法。諸如用補脾的方法治療肺氣虛，又稱“培土生金”，亦屬本法之列。心火亢盛，口舌生瘡，或齒齦腫痛等，這時可用瀉胃火的大黃來治療。從五行、五臟的母子關係來講，火生土，胃乃心之子。這就是實者瀉其子的治法。諸如肝經實火的癲狂、煩亂等疾，用清心火的黃連、朱砂等來治療，亦屬實者瀉其子之法。

需要說明的是，“虛者補其母，實者瀉其子”，是中醫衆多治病方法當中的一種，具體治療時，應結合實際病情，選用適當的方法進行治療，才可以取得滿意效果，不可拘泥于這一種方法。

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中醫藥委員會八十五年度中醫藥研究成果發表

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臺灣市售防己、牛膝類藥材及含其製劑之研究

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近年來政府積極推行中藥GMP政策，以提高中藥及中藥製劑水準。然而有些中藥材之基原頗爲複雜，商品名稱及來源亦很混亂，且常有代用品或贋僞品充斥其間，因此有必要對基原較複雜之藥材加以釐清。本研究就臺灣市售防己、牛膝類藥材及其製劑進行調查研究。各類藥材作本草考察，收集臺灣市場品及臺灣同屬植物標本，進行形態學及顯微鑑別，並就臺灣市售含防己、牛膝濃縮成方中所用防己及牛膝種類加以鑑別，進一步評估各種防己、牛膝市場品之藥理活性，以作爲品質鑑別之依據。

實驗結果顯示，廣防己、木防己、粉防己及青藤可由其顯微特徵加以區別；台灣市售含防己類成方濃縮中藥所用的大部分爲廣防己，僅兩家改用粉防己。鎮痛試驗中，以廣防己之鎮痛效果最好；在大鼠足蹠試驗中，以粉防己的抗浮種效果最好；在利尿試驗方面，各種防己對正常大鼠並無明顯的利尿效果。臨床上可參考此結果，分別選用。

臺灣市售之牛膝類藥材根據生藥組鑑定得知，懷牛膝的基原爲莧科

(Amaranthaceae)植物牛膝(Achyranthes bidentata Blume)之乾燥根；川牛膝的基原應爲莧科植物川牛膝(Cyathula of ficinalis Kuan)之乾燥根，然而臺灣中藥店中使用量最大，市售稱川牛膝的藥材，經由生藥組織鑑定證明，並非大陸藥典所記載之川牛膝，而是爵床科(Acanthaceae)腺毛馬藍(Strobilanthes forrestii Diels)之乾燥根及根莖，又稱爲味牛膝，大陸上鮮少使用；而臺灣市面上極少使用，市售稱杜牛膝者，基原才是川牛膝(Cyathula of ficinalis Kuan)之乾燥根。在一般中藥房所買到的牛膝大部分爲味牛膝，市售濃縮成方製劑中所用的牛膝種類以化學鑑別的結果顯示，絕大部分也用味牛膝，應加以改正。

本研究以比較生藥學之方法，綜合利用形態鑑別去、顯微鑑別、化學鑑別及藥理活性評估，對市售防己及牛膝類藥材做合理評估。

Summary

In recent years, the Chinese Govemment implemented GMP policies to elecate thequality standard of the Chinese crude drug preparations. However, the names and orgins of some crude drugs are confusing. Substitution and adulteration are very common. Therefore, it is essential to clarify the orgins of those confused drugs.

This study investigated Fang-Chi and Niu-Chi Radix and the preparations containing those two herbs. Pentsaological survey of the two herbs, collection of commercially available samples and native species of Fang-Chi and Niu-Chi, microscopic examination of the specimen, identification of specific species used in extracted preparations, and pharmacologicalactivies of those species were performed.

Four species of Fan-Chi, namely, Kwang-Fan-Chi, Mu-Fan-Chi, Fen-Fan-Chi and Ching-Teng can be distinguished microscopically. The Fang-Chi used in most extracted preparations was Kwang-Fan-Chi. Two companies had switched to Fen-Fan-Chi recently. Kwang-Fan-Chi showed significant analgesic effect whilst Fen-Fan-Chi showed antiinflammatory effect. Neither species of Fang-Chi showed diuretic effect.

Huai-Niu-Chi was identifies as Achyranthes bidentata, Chuan-Niu-Chi was identified as Cyathula officinalis. Both were from Amaranthaceae family. However, the Chuan-Niu-Chi sold in Taiwan was not Cyathula species. It was identified as Strobilanthes forrestii of Acanthaceae family. This species was not used in Mainland China. The Niu-Chi used in extracted preparations was found to be Stobilanthes species also. Misuse of Chuan-Niu-Chi should be corrected to assure the clinical efficacy.

This study utilize comparative phamacognosy method which combine morphological identification, microscopical method, chemical method and pharmcological methods to evaliate the quality of Fan-Chi and Niu-Chi.